6. REDUCTION OF RADIONUCLIDES IN HUMAN FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT (UKR/9/007) C3 New

CORE FINANCING

YEAR	Experts		Equipment	Fellowships		Scientific Visits		Training	Sub-contracts	Misc. Comp.	Total
	m/d	US $	US $	m/d	US $	m/d	US $	US $	US $	US $	US $
1995	2/ 0	22,800	50,000	1/15	4,950	-	-	-	-	-	77,750
1996	1/15	18,000	35,000	1/15	5,175	-	-	-	-	-	58,175
1997	1/ 0	12,600	5,000	1/15	5,400	-	-	-	-	-	23,000
1998	1/ 0	13,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,200

First Year Approved: 95

OBJECTIVES: To reduce the internal radiation dose to the population by introducing effective techniques for control and reduction of radionuclides in food and water.

BACKGROUND: The radioactive fallout from the Chernobyl accident in 1986 has resulted in the contamination of a vast area in Ukraine. In addition to the direct exposure of population to radioactive contaminants, a substantial radiation dose burden can be contributed through the food chain, e.g. water, milk, meat, vegetables, which originate from the contaminated area. The authorities have set up a fairly broad based radiation monitoring programme over the years, and a number of organizations and institutes are dealing with the problem. There is a need to further improve the skills and facilities for measurement, control and reduction of radionuclides in foodstuffs. This project is designed to achieve these objectives through the provision of expert advice in four distinct but related areas, and suitable modern radiation measurement equipment will augment these efforts.

NATIONAL COMMITMENT: Suitably trained manpower and access to the institutes concerned.

AGENCY INPUT: Expert services; equipment for radiation measurement; training.

IMPACT: Any success in the amelioration of the radiological consequences to the population of the Chernobyl accident would have a strong social and economic impact.